

REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE			Form Approved OMB No. 0704-0188	
Public reporting burden for this collection of information is estimated to average 1 hour per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information. Send comments regarding this burden estimate or any other aspect of this collection of information, including suggestions for reducing this burden, to Washington Headquarters Services, Directorate for Information Operations and Reports, 1215 Jefferson Davis Highway, Suite 1204, Arlington, VA 22202-4302, and to the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reduction Project (0704-0188), Washington, DC 20503.				
1. AGENCY USE ONLY (Leave Blank)	2. REPORT DATE July 1984	3. REPORT TYPE AND DATES COVERED Final		
4. TITLE AND SUBTITLE Annotated Bibliography: Open Sources on Africa		5. FUNDING NUMBERS		
6. AUTHOR(S) LaVerle Berry, Kate Bullard, Rita Byrnes, Eunice Charles, Steven Cranton, Nancy Drexler, William Eaton, Naomi Greer, Robert Handloff, Mary Louis Harmon, Greta Holtz, Linda Lau, T. Robert Lenaghan, Kenneth Liberstein, Moses Pinkston, Patricia Rigsbee, Rachel Warner				
7. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES) Federal Research Division Library of Congress Washington, DC 20540-4840		8. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION REPORT NUMBER		
9. SPONSORING/MONITORING AGENCY NAME(S) AND ADDRESS(ES) N/A		10. SPONSORING/MONITORING AGENCY REPORT NUMBER		
11. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES Prepared under an Interagency Agreement		19960827 056		
12a. DISTRIBUTION/AVAILABILITY STATEMENT Approved for public release; distribution unlimited.				
12b. DISTRIBUTION CODE				
13. ABSTRACT (Maximum 200 words) An annotated bibliography of open sources received. Entries on strategic military, political, and economic topics are included. Published monthly until September 1984 and quarterly thereafter. DTIC QUALITY INSPECTED 4				
14. SUBJECT TERMS Africa--Sub-Sahara Military affairs Economy Government Politics		15. NUMBER OF PAGES Various lengths		
		16. PRICE CODE		
17. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF REPORT UNCLASSIFIED	18. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF THIS PAGE UNCLASSIFIED	19. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION OF ABSTRACT UNCLASSIFIED	20. LIMITATION OF ABSTRACT SAR	

ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY - OPEN SOURCES ON AFRICA

July 1984

Prepared by the Federal Research Division of the Library of Congress
under an interagency agreement

PREFACE

This bibliography is culled from a variety of unclassified periodicals, scholarly journals, and books received during the previous month. Some sources, dependent on surface mails and convoluted routing, are dated slightly. Their entry herein is contingent solely on date of receipt. The array of political, military, strategic, and other materials cited is derived from general, regional, and some national publications published yearly, quarterly, monthly, weekly, or erratically. Hence, sources differ from month to month. The intent of the bibliographers is to provide a good sampling of regional-related sources to aid the researcher in maintaining awareness of developments. No presumption of comprehensiveness is made.

Analysts contributing to this bibliography are Eunice Charles, Nancy Drexler, Mary Louise Harmon, Linda Lau, Moses Pinkston, and Rachel Warner. Word processing support was provided by Cheryl D. Walker.

*Africa General

La Guma, Alex. "Cuba and Africa." Sechaba, March 1984, pp. 20-23.

Gives a brief synopsis of Cuban activities in various parts of Africa. Specifically discusses Angola, Ethiopia, and the Congo as recipients of Cuban assistance.

Odjidja, Colonel Winfried. "The Military Rule Syndrome Is Not Inevitable." Africa Now, June 1984, pp. 44-46.

The author, a military intelligence expert who has been sentenced to death in absentia by the present regime in Ghana, discusses the role of military coups in Africa. He states that "coups must be seen as a new role for the military in Africa in the post-colonial era." He points out circumstances that lead to intervention and the factors that prompt military authorities to restore government control to civilians.

Angola

"Massacres In A Silent War." Africa, no. 142, June 1983, pp. 10-19.

An in-depth discussion of the origin and activities of UNITA, the rebel movement supported by South Africa against the Marxist government of Angola. Contains first-hand information obtained by a reporter travelling with the troops of Jonas Savimbi, the leader of UNITA.

"War and Blackmail." Africa, no. 151, March 1984, pp. 37-39.

Details South African military incursions into Angola and Namibia in an effort to force the Angolan Government to the negotiating table. also discusses the role of UNITA in the alleged civil war.

Botswana

Dale, Richard. "The Creation and Use of the Botswana Defence Force." The Roundtable, no. 290, April 1984, pp. 216-35.

Presents a preliminary survey of the Botswana Defence Force and gives historical details of its debt to the Bechuanaland Protectorate Police Force. The author suggests that the creation of the Botswana Defence Force

was an institutional response to a threatening security environment as perceived by the Botswana political elite.

Cameroon

Decraene, Philippe. "Cameroun: l'irresistible ascension de M. Biya (Cameroon: the Irresistible Ascension of Mr. Biya.)" L'Afrique et L'Asie Modernes, no. 138 (Fall 1983), pp. 3-11.

Written in November 1983, this article provides background to the tensions which led to the April 1984 coup attempt. Decraene makes two points: Ahidjo not realize how much his margin of maneuverability would be reduced once he left office and the support for Biya from all quarters in Cameroon has greatly enhanced his maneuverability. Biya not only has the advantages which come from controlling the government, he is also seen as a man who can give Cameroon a new start.

Chad

El Kikhia, Mansour O. "Chad: The Same Old Story." Journal of African Studies, vol. 10, no. 4 (Winter 1983-84), pp. 127-35.

A history of the conflict in Chad since independence. Offers little new information but does make two points which help to understand the situation. First, the Libyan-French conflict over Chad goes back to the 19th century when the Sanussiyya brotherhood proselytized from Libya, with France moving into Chad partly to stop this activity. Second, Tombalbaye, who governed Chad from independence to 1975, not only neglected the north but also contributed little to the south's development due to corruption and waste during his regime.

Ethiopia

"Nine Lean Years". Sudanow, January 1984, pp. 9-13.

Looks at the turn of events in Ethiopia since the army coup of 1974 from the perspective of the Sudanese Government. Highlights failures and misdeeds of the Ethiopian Government and provides a map of Ethiopia showing the areas of activity of the various dissident groups. Superpower rivalry is explained as being at the root of Sudan's troubles in the South and Ethiopian meddling there. After its loss of influence in Egypt, Somalia, and Sudan in the 1970s, the Soviet Union tried to recoup its losses through the Aden Pact of 1981. In this context, destabilizing Sudan is regarded as the key to a larger scheme for gaining influence in the region.

Smith, Gayle. "With the Tigray People's Liberation Front." Boston Globe Magazine, 22 April 1984.

The author gives an account of her travels with the Tigray People's Liberation Front (TPLF) which lasted 3 months and covered 650 miles in TPLF-held territory. Gives a brief historical background to the Tigrayan rebellion and the establishment of the TPLF in 1975. Describes the goals of the TPLF, known locally as the People's Wyane [uprising].

South Africa

Grundy, Kenneth W. The Rise of the South African Security Establishment: An Essay on the Changing Locus of State Power. Johannesburg: South African Institute of International Affairs, 1983, 39 pp. Reviewed by James Barbar in International Affairs, v. 60, no. 2 (Spring 1984), pp. 347-48.

In this first of an annual series of studies, the author identifies the security establishment as a series of interlocking groups within the government, the defense force, the arms industry, the intelligence services, the police, and the centers of strategic studies. This establishment operates through the State Security Council, chaired by the Prime Minister. Grundy also describes the involvement of the military in neighboring territories, especially its role in regional destabilization.

Nolutshungu, Sam. Changing South Africa. David Philip, 219 pp. Reviewed by Peter Randall in the Financial Mail, 17 February, p. 75.

The author attempts to show that the "utopian" plans of popular black movements are more realistic than clear-cut Marxist solutions or reformist attempts to bring about an accommodation between racial elites. The book compares liberal reformist and radical Marxist arguments theoretically and conceptually. Also gives an account of black consciousness as a political force, approaching it in historical and interpretative terms.

Tanzania

"The 100 Days That Made Tanzania". Africa Now, April 1984, pp. 15-19, 21.

Using recently declassified State Department documents as its source, this article describes the behind-the-scenes maneuvers which led to the Tanganyika-Zanzibar union 20 years ago. The information is of interest in understanding current relations between East African countries and the tensions between Zanzibar and the mainland.

Zimbabwe

"Zimbabwe: Fear is the Key." Africa Confidential, 11 April 1984, pp. 1-3.

Discusses dissident activity in Matabeleland and government efforts to stamp out insurgent operations. Lists many of the personalities involved both militarily and politically and discusses their backgrounds and specific roles.

"Menace From Pretoria." Africa, no. 152, April 1984, pp. 14-17.

Discusses internal security in Zimbabwe, particularly in the Matabeleland area. Details the support which South Africa has given Super-ZAPU insurgency forces and ex-ZIPRA soldiers. Points out the role of Abel Muzorewa and Joshua Nkomo in encouraging dissident activity and steps the government of Robert Mugabe has taken to restore peace to the country. Contains information contrary to that expressed by major media.